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## Rest, relaxation and recuperation at the hotel-cum-clinic in the Allgäu

There are three things about this spa centre near Füssen that require description and all three are innovations, they are interesting and worthy of being described.

First there is the house, that is to say the *Kurhotel Enzensberg* in Hopfen am See, secondly the idea behind this spa and thirdly the scenery, the picturesque landscape in which it is situated.

The landscape is of course old, very old, as only an Alpine scene that dates from the ice-age can be.

The strange thing about Hopfen am See (on the Lake) is that no one is quite sure what lake it is supposed to be on! Actually the answer is the *Hopfensee* near Füssen in Allgäu. This is the justification for calling the setting new. It is new, interesting and worth describing for anyone who has not been there.

Anyway let us not start with the setting, let us start where we really should, the *idea*. It is an idea that is every bit as unusual as it is enlightening. We tend to think of hospitals reeking of carbolic or some other kind of disinfectant and of canteen food.

Even the private wards are rarely what could be called first-class luxury. They are neither comfortable nor cosy. Even those that are in pleasant surroundings are scarcely welcoming. They are places to be avoided as far as possible, of course.

This is, needless to say, not always possible. And if a patient is in dire straits he is probably past caring whether his bed is made of steel tubing or of palisander. Some cases, the doctor will point out, are not hopeless — there are people on

There are spa hotels and there are sanatoria, but now in Allgäu, near to Füssen, there is the spa centre Hopfen am See, which aims at being something more — a hotel within a clinic, or a clinic in a hotel.

the way to recovery (convalescents), people who are not ill, but will fall ill if they do not watch out (preventive medicine). For these patients the metal-cage beds, the phenol and the canteen food smell are not indifferent matters.

These patients are better off without the aura and aroma of the hospital ward, which could in fact be detrimental to their condition from a psychological point of view, of course. For them it is better if they make their way back to fitness in a far more congenial atmosphere, preferably amid their loved ones. Needless to say loved ones are not as such medicine and of course there would still have to be a few doctors and nurses around.

The point of all this is that the spa centre at Hopfen am See is just such a place. It is a comfortable spa hotel with a treatment centre that contains some of the most up-to-date sophisticated medical equipment.

To put this another way, in fact in the words of those who founded it — a clinic within a hotel or a hotel in a clinic.

For a long time now the organisers of spas have realised that convalescence and refreshment are not mutually exclusive but can in fact be easily made compatible. For instance a massage can be

very refreshing, just as an untroubled evening over a glass of good wine can be not just refreshing but also therapeutic, as long as the patient is not suffering from a liver complaint of course, but then there is always a doctor on hand to keep a check.

As far as the spa centre is concerned the difference between recuperation and refreshment is just as negligible as that between hotel and clinic.

In practice at the Hopfen am See holidaymakers will come to refresh themselves while at the same time hoping for some therapeutic benefit from the medicinal facilities offered.

The sick will also come there to be cured hoping at the same time that the magnificent scenery and the unhospital-like atmosphere of the spa house will be refreshing.

This brings us to the second point, the spa house. In fact there are two, connected by a 350-yard long glass enclosed promenade which in bad weather takes the place of the fresh-air cure promenade. In fine weather refreshing walks can be made across the clinic's parkland which covers over 60,000 square yards.

Both houses were designed originally as apartment buildings and now as a hotel. They have no simple rooms available but only apartments and flats. In the kitchen there is a well-stocked refrigerator.

There are eight different styles of apartment. Even the simplest has a bath and a toilet, entrance hall and kitchen. The fifth type has beds that can be stowed away in a corner and the most luxurious, types seven and eight, are

fully-fledged two-room flats, with a cony so large that it might be considered a third room.

The 150 apartments are far better furnished than might be expected, the same applies to the common rooms, the two restaurants, the bars, the rooms, the indoor swimming pool, gymnasium and physiotherapy rooms, of which include the latest technological advances in the field of medicine.

Construction costs were 22 Marks of which seven million were medical equipment. This shows everything was done to give the spa a luxurious atmosphere, almost like a first-class hotel.

Now we come to the question of the Enzensberg spa centre has the status of a private clinic and is subject to payments from aid associations.

The cheapest apartment costs 48 Marks for one person or 90 for a double apartment. The most expensive 94 Mark single and 150 Marks double. This includes full board and other services but is without doctors' fees and costs of medicine which are charged in addition.

Compared with prices in other areas a "normal" five-star hotel is a good value especially if aid associations pay a contribution.

Finally the landscape. The view from the fifth floor is of two valleys, Neuschwanstein and Hohenschwangau, three lakes, Hopfensee, Forggensee, and on the horizon the Allgäu mountain range, two peaks at least and in good visibility seem to be but a stone's throw away.

In the foreground there are meadows and pastures, villages, hamlets and churches with the typical South German onion domes, cows and woodlands. Allgäu at its best. Füssen is three miles away.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 23 August 1970)

## The German Tribune

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## Mid-East crisis coagulates in Jordanian inferno

DIE WELT  
WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Civil war in Jordan has been a possibility for some time. Few recent events have come as so little of a surprise. But this makes the clash between King Hussein's army and the Palestinian guerrillas none the less alarming.

Violence has taken over, sweeping away the final hope of a political solution. The Great Powers may well be forced into military confrontation in the Middle East on account of their links with the warring parties and other interests. Neighbouring countries are also forced into the role of hapless onlookers. The situation has got out of hand.

The countries directly concerned — Egypt, Israel, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia — will realise that there can no longer be any control over the situation from without.

In the present grave crisis, against the background of multiple provocation and confusion in the Arab world, the best that can be hoped is that the war in Jordan remains limited to that country.

One can but speculate what would have happened if the Israeli army

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were not on the Jordan, on the Golan Heights and at the Suez Canal but the temptation for neighbouring Arab countries to engage in military intervention in order to ensure the victory of one side or the other would undoubtedly be greater than it now is.

On the other hand the 1967 defeat, which cost Jordan the West Bank and

Arab Jerusalem and left it the desert emirate it used to be except for a fresh exodus of Palestinians into what was left of the country, made life for Jordan all the more difficult and further aggravated conflict with the Palestinians.

It is less a matter of political coincidence than one of historical necessity. In open warfare the army has a better chance and King Hussein may well again come out on top.

They may not be able or prepared to send in troops to fight the Jordanian army but the revolutionary socialist governments in Baghdad, Cairo and Damascus are bound at the very least to lend the Palestinians propaganda support.

In so doing they repeatedly add fuel to the fires of hatred of King Hussein and his Bedouins among Jordanian Palestinians, frustrated as they already are by partial political successes and setbacks.

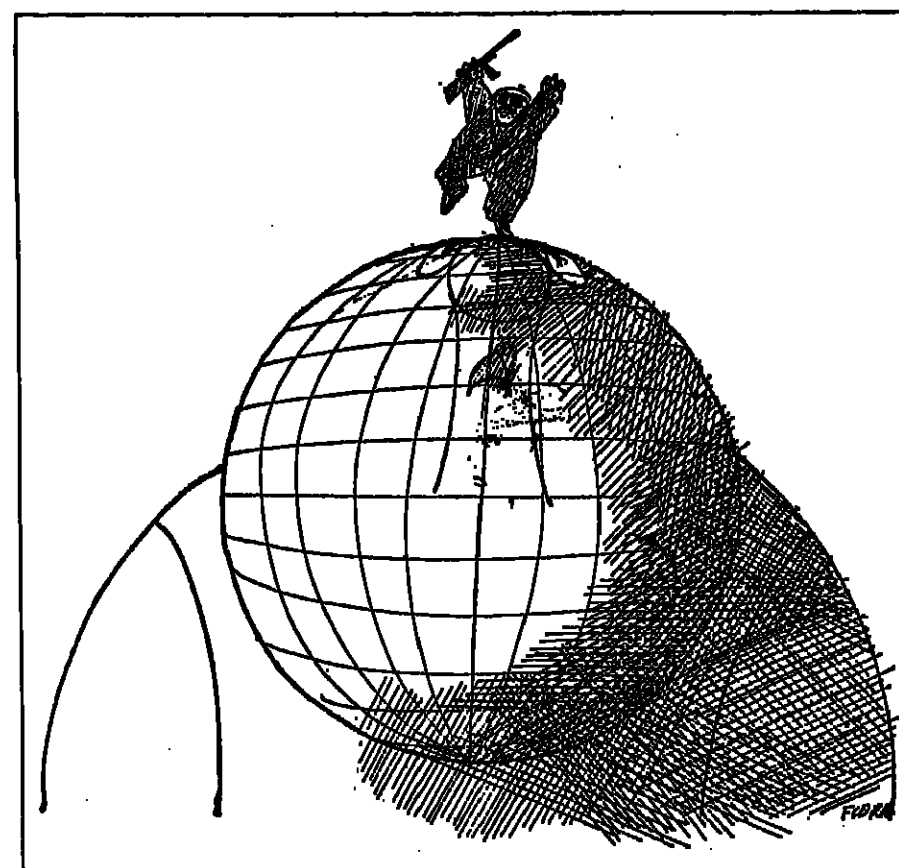
Against this background of uncertainty Jordan remains, regardless of the outcome of the present conflict, highly explosive terrain unsuited for either an Arab coalition against Israel or Arab-Israeli partnership in Palestine.

At the height of the crisis President Nasser appealed together with his Libyan and Sudanese allies to both sides not to shed any more Arab blood and to remember that fratricidal warfare can only be to the benefit of Israel, the common enemy.

Direct danger of extension of the conflict exists only in respect of Syria and Iraq, which has 12,000 men stationed in the north of the country.

Rivalry and divergence of interests between the Baath military regimes in Baghdad and Damascus may yet, together with fear of Israeli intervention, combine to limit support for the Palestinians to propaganda.

Even so, the Soviet Union and thus Egypt would probably prefer to keep the



On top of the world! (Cartoon: Florio/DIE ZEITUNG)

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned the situation is more complicated. Although it has supplied both Syria and Iraq with arms and must aim at gaining influence in both countries Egypt is its home base.

As things are at the moment direct military confrontation between the two world powers in the Middle East appears unlikely. Both will be afraid of a limited conflict escalating.

The Soviet Union has albeit no immediate need to be particularly careful in respect of the United States. America has committed itself far less than its opposite number and unlike Russia does not to this day appear to have a political and strategic policy line on the Middle East.

Even so, the Soviet Union and thus Egypt would probably prefer to keep the

Jordanian civil war a local affair. So Israel can and ought to exercise restraint.

Israeli arms could not keep Hussein in power anyway. It is extremely doubtful whether American arms could either. For the time being only Nasser's influence and Egypt's Russian backing can guarantee him a certain degree of support.

They will do so only in return for still greater dependence on Cairo, but the only alternative is anarchy and bloodshed in Jordan and incalculable political risks.

In what is an unfavourable situation for the United States President Nixon will, unless he intends to leave matters in Moscow's hands, have to attempt to bring American influence to bear somehow or other. But he lacks even one firm ally in the Arab world.

Lothar Ruehl  
(DIE WELT, 19 September 1970)

## More personal contacts between East and West essential

Unless the Bonn-Moscow Treaty is, as Social Democratic parliamentary party chairman Herbert Wehner, put it, to be an empty shell, personal contacts will be essential.

After decades of political isolation little is known west of the Elbe about what goes on in the Soviet Union.

The reverse is also true, except for a small privileged and educated stratum in Moscow that owes a sound picture of West German home affairs to extensive reading and acquaintance with foreign languages.

The change in atmosphere between Bonn and Moscow has given rise to

curiosity on both sides. Travel is in the air.

The Federal Republic's Foreign Affairs Association has invited Yuri Zhukov, the Supreme Soviet's specialist on interparliamentary cooperation, to visit Bonn. He will spend ten days here and deliver a lecture.

Zhukov is a journalist by profession. He will not be the first Soviet journalist to visit this country but certainly the first to visit Bonn in such a favourable political climate.

For years the Bundestag has shelved an invitation to send a delegation to Moscow. The parliamentary parties were

unable to reach agreement on whether or not to make the trip. It now looks as though an interparty group will be visiting the Soviet Union in the not too distant future.

At the end of this month a parliamentary delegation will certainly be visiting Yugoslavia.

A number of Bonn parliamentarians of various parties plan shortly to set up a Federal Republic-Soviet grouping modelled on others of its kind. Not much need be expected to come of it but it is long overdue.

The results of a tour of the Soviet Union made by a delegation from the Association of Christian Democratic Students (RCDS) indicate that patience is needed. Despite all efforts, the delegation commented, it was unable to make official contact with either the Komso-mol or the universities.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 September 1970)

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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Peking's People's Daily trounces Russians for signing Moscow Treaty

Peking waited exactly a month before publishing its first official commentary on the Bonn-Moscow treaty renouncing the use of force. Even Leonid Brezhnev's Alma Ata entreaties were ignored to begin with.

Then, on 13 September, the Peking *People's Daily* let loose. By signing the treaty Moscow has betrayed the sovereignty of the GDR and the interests of the Soviet people, the commentary ran. Now available verbatim in the West, the commentary was broadcast in all foreign-language services operated by Radio Peking.

Moscow appears to be the villain of the piece but Bonn too does not come off too well. Covert comparisons are even made — between the lines, of course — between Willy Brandt and Adolf Hitler.

China-watchers are wondering how important this diatribe is. The *People's Daily* leader coincided with a no less strongly worded declaration by the *New China* news agency. The by-line was "Commentator," a frequent pseudonym for party line material.

A session of the IX central committee with Mao Tse-tung himself in the chair was held in August but neither the leader nor the agency declaration contained the slightest indication that the commentary was issued by the central committee. Utterances by the central committee are invariably given special treatment.

There is no overlooking the fact that *New China* and the *People's Daily* have so far been alone in talking of betrayal by the Soviet social imperialists and the Bonn militarists.

Of late the *People's Daily* has occasionally resorted to doing it alone — probably because it is voicing the views of a faction.

Generally binding directives agreed by Peking as a whole are thus as a rule also carried by the Shanghai *People's Liberation Daily*, published by Deputy Chairman Lin Biao.

Silence from Shanghai may not be conclusive evidence but Premier Chou En-lai can hardly have been overjoyed by the all-out attack. It is not in keeping with his smooth and successful diplomacy over the past two years.

All that remains is the standard detective novel question: whodunnit?

The accusations made in the commentary are serious. *People's Daily* maintains that the Soviet government not only expressly forewent the previously demanded recognition of the GDR but even went so far as tacitly to acknowledge a Federal Republic right of annexation over the GDR.

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt's letter on reunification, which the Soviet revisionists had not dared to publish, was characteristic of the Soviet attitude, the argument ran.

Moscow also yielded step by step on the West Berlin question, the commentary continued. West Berlin is situated on GDR territory and legally forms part of it.

Brandt made use of the Soviet revisionists' "burning desire for a Balkan bargain" and blackmailed Moscow into signing by threatening to delay ratification.

Following a Soviet undertaking to make even more substantial concessions President Heinemann and Chancellor Brandt had made provocative appearances in West Berlin about which the Soviet Union had said never a word, "Commentator" fulminated.

The Soviet Union he continued, had gone on bended knees before defeated West Germany in order to gain respite in a difficult economic situation. The victorious state founded by Lenin, the winner of the Second World War, had now begged for credit.

In Peking's view the treaty represents encouragement for West German militarism. The Federal Republic's armaments industry has re-established itself and the

manufacture of nuclear weapons is on the cards. What is more, the Bundeswehr has become the backbone of Nato.

West German monopoly capitalism is reckoned not to have given up its plans of aggression and still to be dreaming Hitler's dreams of a German Reich, yet the Soviet Union has nonetheless has crowned this selfsame monopoly capitalism with mutual renunciation of the use of force.

Twenty-five years after the victory of the Soviet Union led by the great Comrade Stalin and its allies, Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel is now able to say that West Germany is "no longer the loser but an equal partner" and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko even goes so far as to add that this country is a political giant too.

Peking *People's Daily* flatly rejects the Soviet view that under the Brandt-Scheel administration the Federal Republic has adopted more reasonable policies. Moscow also called President Kennedy a reasonable man, it comments, yet Kennedy showed his true features in the Cuban crisis.

Moscow praised the common sense of Lyndon Johnson who after the Tonkin incident went on to attack Vietnam and has also praised Richard Nixon's talk of a time for negotiations, yet Nixon has extended the Vietnam war to all Indo-China by resolving to invade Cambodia.

The Federal government in Bonn is accused of pursuing the policies of West German monopoly capitalism by subtler means.

Brandt himself is said to have declared that his policy is the same as that of previous governments. Chancellor Adenauer is then quoted as having said in September 1953 that his policy of liberating his fellow-countrymen in East Germany would lead to reunification.

According to Peking the Moscow treaty increases tension in Europe. West German monopoly capitalism has concluded and

course of events in the Jordanian and Sinai deserts provide no cause for smiles all round.

The prospects of peace in the Middle East would seem to make the establishment of a more effective peace force both necessary and possible, particularly as past attempts have proved feeble and, when it came to the point, ineffective.

The non-aligned countries' resolution at Lusaka to offer the United Nations a peace force from within their own ranks seems to have come at the right time but misgivings remain.

Conflict between non-aligned countries is no less frequent and possibly more so than among member-countries of international alliances.

A most critical report on the state of the UN drafted for President Nixon by a committee chaired by Senator Cabot Lodge recommends strengthening peace-making machinery, involvement in environmental problems and international measures against narcotics traffic and hijacking.

These proposals are no more bright and new than the statement that member countries pursue their own interests in the UN and that the organisation cannot function satisfactorily when the Great Powers are at loggerheads.

On its twenty-fifth anniversary the prospects of the UN performing a major political role remain dependent on the superpowers finding a common denominator for their interest in forestalling clashes, a solution in which the United Nations is instrumental.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 September 1970)

broken many a treaty in the past: — the Locarno agreement on, among other matters, demilitarisation of the Rhineland which Hitler revoked by occupying the Rhineland in 1936, — the Munich agreement, used a year later in 1939 by Hitler to trigger off war, — other treaties, including one with the Soviet Union, all of them revoked by German militarism.

The 12 August Moscow treaty included in this list of off-putting examples. Willy Brandt, subtle and deceptive, comes the legitimate heir of Adolf Hitler. All that is lacking is a reference to the Soviet doctrine of social Fascism.

Commentator seems to have his finger on the pulse of the situation. It would be interesting to know whose they are.

Karl Gudy (Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 September)

## Red Cross president has visited Polish capital for talks

Walter Bargatzky, president of the country's Red cross, has returned virtually unnoticed from a short visit to Warsaw. Restraint is called for. Repatriation of German nationals and indemnification of the victims of medical tests in the concentration camps are not subjects suited for full-scale publicity.

The necessary discretion is very much in line with the Red Cross president's approach. To this extent he is right to maintain that his talks with the Poles Red Cross have nothing to do with talks between the two governments.

In point of fact, though, a great deal depends on a solution being reached to the problems he and his Polish opposite number discussed, particularly those relating to the unite-the-family programme.

This country's Christian Democrats have made their support of a treaty between Bonn and Warsaw dependent on an easing of exit permit formalities for Germans in the former Eastern territories, but Warsaw's hands are to a large extent tied, mainly for domestic reasons.

Given good will on both sides a solution is nonetheless possible. Bargatzky's diplomatic statement that the climate of opinion in Warsaw in respect of a solution to the problems involved is good can only be interpreted as a promising development.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 September 1970)

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## INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

## Europe's security is intricately involved in the Berlin question

Berlin is again the word on everyone's lips. The four victorious powers from the Second World War are once again talking about the troubled city.

This time the reason for discussing Berlin is not one of the many major or minor crises, which in the past quarter of a century have so often shocked and disturbed the world.

The reason for discussing Berlin at the present moment is that there seems to be a chance to make the city crisis-proof for all time. All four powers see this as their ultimate aim. This is the great hope for West Berlin. The question is, will those responsible seize this chance and how will they make use of it?

A few years ago some well-meaning people safely tucked away miles from Berlin advised the people of Berlin to throw in their lot with Walter Ulbricht. If they did so it would lead to human easements and freedom of movement and all that would be required to achieve this would be negotiations.

This was madness. Ulbricht's panic fear of outside contacts and any links with the big wide world made nonsense of this theory from the outset.

Today the broad panorama has changed. In Europe, in the Middle East and in the Far East, world powers are attempting to get rid of the old confrontations and to turn hostile coexistence into good-neighbourliness.

It is well known that the eastern powers are moved by their own interests to seek more cordial relationships with the West, for instance, difficulties with Red China, difficulties within the East Bloc and economic difficulties. This makes the chances of a modus vivendi between the political systems in East and West more realistic than at any time since the end of the Second World War.

In this game of chess West Berlin is only a pawn, but in a decisive position. For years it has been the centre of European crises, stuck between the East and the Western powers. It is less than a decade since tanks with their guns at the ready faced each other across Checkpoint Charlie as the world held its breath.

We are a cast-iron unity," said Walter Ulbricht when his German Democratic Republic (GDR) celebrated the twentieth year of its existence. He meant by this to tell his international audience that the State and party leadership in the GDR is as solid as a rock and there are no schisms.

Today, shortly before the GDR comes of age, Walter Ulbricht could not repeat this sentence with such great self-satisfaction.

Following the signing of the Moscow Treaty it is not only the dyed-in-the-wool conservatives on this side of the Elbe who have been experiencing unrest. There are many signs that the change in the climate of opinion in the East Bloc is threatening to throw a spanner into the well-oiled works of the GDR leadership.

At the celebrations for the twentieth anniversary of the GDR Leonid Brezhnev surprisingly spoke warmly of the then newly formed Brandt-Scheel government. The twelve months that have passed since then have shown that the Soviet Union knew how to make use of favourable circumstances.

Ulbricht was and is having a hard time of it. Granted his handicap is greater than that of other communist leaders. He is a German who is having to deal with Germans and that was always a difficult proposition.

Since the Bonn government is making a

In 1948 there was the blockade of Berlin and ten years later Khrushchev's ultimatum to the Western powers. All these nerve-racking events were unable to break the city's back, but rather seemed to give the city new life and support in its position as a shop-window for the free world or perhaps a lighthouse in perilous seas.

When the Wall was erected the whole pattern of life changed in the city. Paradoxically it was the three essentials mentioned by President Kennedy, the three irrevocable rights of the Western powers, that allowed the East Bloc nations with Moscow as overlord to allow Ulbricht to throw up his Wall without risk of war.

These three essentials provided for the presence of allied troops, freedom of access to Berlin and suitable conditions for making life tolerable in the city. But they ignored any allied right to Berlin as a whole and made no mention of unrestricted travel between West and East Berlin.

West Berliners were shocked at the evident destruction of four-power status on that 13 August in 1961. Nerves were frayed but this was just a passing condition.

It passed off just as the feelings of being a city on the front line had disappeared during the fifties. John F. Kennedy gave to Berlin during the Cuba crisis an excellent example of steadfastness in the face of great odds.

Since that time Berlin never suffered another severe crisis but only a series of minor worries caused by interference to the access routes and the roar of Soviet jets passing by.

Sympathetic foreign observers were meantime a little worried about the "ghetto situation" in the city. They started to ask whether this same West Berlin, once a centre of direct political influence, was not gradually becoming a remote reserve of the Federal Republic which only managed to survive with the help of regular material transferences from the "mainland".

## West Berlin remains optimistic for the future

satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question a prior necessity to ratification of the Moscow Treaty time is growing short. There is no doubt that it is vital to the interests of both Moscow and Bonn that this treaty should be finalised. Since the GDR is at the controls in the Berlin question and has to take part in discussions on the future of the city it is irrevocably caught up in the slipstream.

It would be wrong to accuse the GDR leadership of having no interest in détente in Europe, but the leaders in the other part of Germany are predominantly old men, long-serving officials whose political outlook was formed in the years of class struggle during the Weimar Republic.

Their experience of discussions with the Federal Republic has always involved battles with members of our old guard who have long since left the political scene.

The Soviet Union is no longer able to conduct its German policy along exactly the lines it wants and which it thinks would be most beneficial to its interests. It has a powerful partner in the GDR and naturally the GDR wants to have its say,

They thought they saw a growing worry among Berliners that their 'Magic Mountain' was being forgotten, that the status quo in central Europe was being generally accepted and that the temptation was growing to leave the unsolved problem unsolved.

To prevent this is the task of the renewed four-power talks. This is how the three Western protectors see it and how the government in Bonn views it. The aim is to normalise the situation in and around Berlin, which means not only guaranteeing access routes but also allowing greater freedom in and around the city itself.

If Moscow is aiming seriously for a tenable modus vivendi in Europe on the basis of status quo it will have to take Berlin into consideration.

If the German Democratic Republic and its capital, East Berlin, are to be recognised then the relationship of West Berlin to the Federal Republic must be recognised by Moscow and the GDR.

Reality is a sword with two edges. The East Bloc cannot twist the idea of status quo to its own formulae.

Moscow is well aware of this situation. It is insisting that agreements involving Bonn, Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin form an entity. The four-power talks on Berlin belong to this complex of agreements although only the four-powers responsible for Berlin are represented at the negotiations.

On account of the four-power responsibility for Berlin in toto which still exists there can be no juridical link between the topics of renunciation of the use of force (or recognition of the GDR) and Berlin. But the political link between the Berlin question and the topic of respecting the boundaries in Eastern Europe is self-evident.

How could it be possible to recognise the GDR without first specifying reactions to that country's claim to "sovereign" controls over all access routes to Berlin in the future?

How can the Federal Republic be expected to recognise a State whose government is constantly repeating its claim that West Berlin is situated on German Democratic Republic territory and that Berlin (without the prefix 'East') is the capital of the German Democratic Republic?

Normalisation of relations is only possible if East Berlin quits declaring West Berlin a "phenomenon".

At a later stage of East-West negotiations on Berlin it is bound to prove necessary to draw in the two German states immediately involved in the question in some form or other. This will be unavoidable since the Western powers have empowered Bonn to represent West Berlin abroad and since on the other side the Soviet Union has surrendered part of its sovereign power over Berlin to the GDR.

Legal niceties about Berlin are legion, but they can be unravelled if politicians go all out for a solution of the Berlin question.

As soon as the relationship of West Berlin to the Federal Republic is made clear to and by all concerned the problem of "demonstrative" presence of Federal Republic government agencies in the city will lose most of its significance which has been exaggerated to such an extent by Moscow and East Berlin in the past.

West Berlin is not an insurmountable obstacle on the way to finding a modus vivendi with the countries of the East Bloc. It is in reality a necessary link in the chain of agreements.

Unless there is "extensive progress in the stabilisation of the status of West Berlin," to quote Chancellor Willy Brandt, it will be impossible to reach any extensive policy for peace.

In the context of a European security conference the Soviet government has suggested closer economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation.

We should take Moscow's leaders at their word. Representatives of West Berlin cannot hold any objections to such a programme.

For as long as West Berlin is isolated from its most natural source of supply it will prove impossible to achieve aims such as this.

It has been said that the Berlin problem will not be cleared up satisfactorily until the burning questions of this century that have germinated in Berlin have been brought to a head and cleared up.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 September 1970)

Once again the old, old scapegoat, the Federal Republic was put in the GDR pillories.

Almost twenty years of Bonn policies directed against the GDR have left their traces and cannot be eradicated overnight. The situation is not improved when politicians in this country cry demands in the marketplace which should only be heard within the four walls of the room where negotiations are taking place. It is unseemly to bawl out another State for not allowing its citizens human easements since this is an attack on that country's prestige.

Reason is gradually prevailing in West Berlin. The emotions, that led many politicians to utter many words that were not well thought out after the signing of the Moscow Treaty, have abated. Optimism remains. A solution will be found to the Berlin problem. It will not come quickly, it will not be easy and will not be so far-reaching as the more optimistic people have been hoping.

Moscow too has friends in the GDR that are looking to the future. The climate of opinion in the GDR leadership as it is at present will change.

But it is still firmly rooted as can be shown by the fact that the article mentioned above was lifted from *Neues Deutschland* and printed one day later in *Berliner Zeitung*.

Dieter Fitau (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 September 1970)



## HOME AFFAIRS

## Government braces itself for a fierce autumn in the Bundestag

Political forecasters are promising that the political climate will be heated this autumn, a consolation for the fact that the initial promise of a hot summer on the domestic policies front did not materialise.

The Bundestag session just beginning will catch up on everything that was neglected in the last lazy holiday weeks.

It is hard to say whether this will prove true. Political forecasts are always risky as politics always has more surprises — mainly unpleasant ones — ready for us than we can imagine.

But it is essential to risk a glance into the political future in order to test the stability of our domestic policy.

Even though it happened some time ago now, it should not be forgotten that the governing Socialist-Liberal coalition rocked visibly a few months back. Who can guarantee that this will not happen again?

People forecasting a hot autumn mean that Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel could once again be as seriously endangered as they were in the critical period between Kassel and Moscow.

Meanwhile everyone can now see that the political fronts have changed. At that time the Christian Democrat and Christian Socialist (CDU/CSU) Opposition was so successful in its attacks on the governing Socialist-Liberal coalition that even some top Social Democrats and Free Democrats thought it only a matter of time before they would sink beneath the blows of their opponents.

Herbert Wehner and other Social Democrats did not make their calculations for new elections for fun. Just because

### Women join ranks to fight elections in Bavaria

Frankfurter Rundschau

One of the aims of the First Women's Party (EFP) formed in Mannheim last January is to transfer a mother's effect on the family into the political sphere. The Party intends to contest elections soon to be held for the Bavarian Provincial Assembly.

The main demand of this party headed by 36-year-old housewife Gisela Gawlike is the establishment of a true partnership between men and women in politics.

The EFP believes that there should be more women in the Bundestag and in the government. It also states that one judge in two should be a woman. A similar percentage of women teachers at university should also be aimed at.

The party urges all women to give up their "political illiteracy", keep in touch with current affairs and take an active part in politics.

Top officials in the party have said that they have received some 18,000 applications for membership. Applicants will first enter the "EFP Furtherance Society" and will not be allowed to join the party until it can be seen that their political views are not extreme.

This will prevent infiltration by Utopians or radical elements, the EFP announces.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 September 1970)

### STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

the collapse was prevented does not mean to say that it never threatened.

The Bonn-Moscow Treaty renouncing the use or threat of force was a godsend for Brandt and Scheel. Almost overnight the Russian summer changed the battle fortunes of the two opposition parties in the Bundestag.

The Opposition was forced on to the defensive and during the retreat the Union ranks, formerly compact, split in disarray.

Since then the Union has had its hands full reforming ranks and developing a strategy appropriate to the irrevocable changes in the course of our foreign policy.

But this means that since the signing of the Treaty renouncing force the government can hardly be overthrown any longer by domestic controversy over its Ostpolitik.

Of course this assertion refers solely to the domestic clash of ideologies over Ostpolitik which the Socialist-Liberal coalition has obviously won.

That does not mean to say that they

might not lose everything again in practical politics. The risk on which they stand or fall are the Berlin talks which they can only influence indirectly.

To overgeneralise the situation a little, their fate and the few remaining hopes of the Opposition rest in the hands of the Russians.

When we realise this we also explain why the Opposition must aim for solidarity with the government in the Berlin question. Whether it likes it or not, it is aboard the ship of Ostpolitik launched by Brandt and cannot hope that it capsizes.

There remains domestic policy. In the elections in the Federal states of Bavaria and Hesse this November the government could once again totter.

Elections have once again become exciting, thank goodness, since the pollsters failed so miserably. Forecasts must be cautious to the very last day. We shall have to wait and see whether the Free Democrats (FDP) scale the five per cent qualification hurdle in at least one of the states. They will find it easier in Hesse.

It may indeed be true that the Liberals in Bonn need not necessarily collapse if the FDP fails in the provinces. But Walter Scheel and Hans-Dietrich Genscher still have to face this.

The break with the National Liberals

may show their regained confidence. It is also an act of despair. Every thing now be staked on a fairly tolerable election showing.

Whatever the case, the FDP will see the great question mark hanging over coalition. Even if the party is successful it will still have to desperately for its survival until the end of the legislative period.

The elections to the Provincial Assemblies of Bavaria and Hesse will also test the governing coalition's question whether proof of action in Ostpolitik can compensate for its impotence regarding the price spiral.

The mirror image is true for the FDP. The loss of an alternative to Ostpolitik may be compensated for by sharp attacks on the economic situation. The first test will be the first reading of the 1971 Budget when Finance Minister Möller will be the target, if his materialise, and Ostpolitik will be seen in a different light.

Counting up all the possible areas of conflict which could easily be extended to details, the forecast of a hot autumn is not far off the truth.

But it cannot be overlooked that the political situation at the beginning of the new Bundestag session has once again shifted in favour of the government.

The government will not be lulled by the fact that they cannot rely on safety. And it is no disaster that it is not yet far from the snare of the Opposition as it is not desirable for a coalition to fall halfway through a legislative period. Instead it should receive its just due at the right time comes.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 12 September 1970)

## Ministers must give priority to price stability before domestic reforms

Of course a different economic course was expected than the one we have now. Developments have shown that it would have been better to have drafted the points of the programme more cautiously. With each climb down the government loses a part of its credibility.

The government now obviously believes that it is better to allow rising prices than to neglect the construction of universities, hospitals, roads and housing and call off the fight against air and water pollution for want of funds.

It is however forgetting that inflation is cutting the ground from under its plans. The more the demand for housing is stimulated by public building contracts, the more quickly prices will rise and a person will get less value for his money.

Of course the State cannot stop its building programme for this reason. But

which only serve to balance tax losses incurred for example with the abolition of the investment tax or the advantages for the lower income groups planned in taxation reform. Increases of this type would not be contrary to the government's opening programme.

What is meant is an increase in the tax burden rate which expresses the percentage of the national product flowing into State coffers. Chancellor Brandt has promised that this rate will not be raised.

Meanwhile more and more people — and not just those on the left wing — are considering higher taxes inevitable. What is the use of being able to afford more and more cars when the roads are inadequate? And what is the point of being able to buy your wife a fur coat when there is no university place for your son?

Public building and works must be given priority over private consumption as far as the economy allows. Those responsible for Opposition policy are also aware of this.

If the SPD and FDP want to raise taxes for this purpose voters will feel that they have been deceived. The coalition is therefore seeking its salvation in credit — such as education loans.

There are no objections to this in principle. But the Bundesbank has reprimanded the government for the amount of debt it intends to incur during the next few years.

By increasing its debts and redistributing expenditure priorities the government may be able to last until 1973, the end of this legislative period, without increasing taxes and thus save its face.

Many SPD members already view the promise not to increase the tax burden rate as nothing more than an unnecessary fetter on their urge for action.

Gerhard Meyenburg  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 September 1970)

## RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

## Problems of Third World and reform dominate Catholic Congress at Trier



Julius Cardinal Döpfner (left) and the Bishop of Münster, Heinrich Tenhumberg, took part in a public discussion when they attended the Catholic Congress in Trier (Photo: AP)

The group adopted the arguments of the scheme's opponents and blackened the whole project as a means of extending white domination.

The working group finally called upon the Central Committee of German Catholics to try and make the government abandon its plans to support the scheme. It was heard at the Catholic Congress that this country's branch of the Pax Christi movement would intervene in Bonn against the Cabora Bassa dam.

"The Community and the World" working group demanded that Catholics should be prepared to make more sacrifices to alleviate distress in the Third World. One proposal was that parishes

should donate as much money to development aid as they spent on renovating and decorating their churches.

The controversy over the letter sent by the Brazilian Bishop Geraldo Sigaud to Bishop Heinrich Tenhumberg also belongs in this context.

In this letter Bishop Helder Camara, a reformer, was accused of having a Fascist past and of working with Communists. The critics at the Trier congress included several established groups who expressed their sympathy for Bishop Camara.

Bishops and spokesmen of the Central Committee said that they saw no reason to disavow the proposal made by the "Working Group for Development and

Peace" that Bishop Camara should be awarded the Nobel Prize.

A working group dealing with the political commitment of the religious community decided, after long discussion, to distribute the weight more evenly and declared Czech reformer Alexander Dubcek worthy of the Nobel Peace Prize along with Bishop Camara.

There were as many resolutions aiming at reforming the Church as there were politically coloured motions. More effective parish and community work was urgent and concrete proposals were made to improve the proclamation of the faith.

One working group said that the controversial Church tax should still be collected by the State as no one had any better system of tax collection to offer. But it demanded that the parishes should have more power to decide to what uses the tax was to be put.

After all the opinions, proposals and views had been expressed at the Catholic Congress many participants were concerned with how they could all be put into practice.

Many people in Trier asked what had become of the resolutions passed at the turbulent Catholic Congress two years ago in Essen. Only two answers were given, both unsatisfactory. The Central Committee had passed the resolutions on to the Episcopal Congress where no results had been forthcoming and the Chairman of the Episcopal Congress, Cardinal Döpfner, Archbishop of Munich, had spoken with Pope Paul VI about the encyclical on marital practice and birth control that was violently attacked in Essen.

As to what would happen to the resolutions made at Trier, it was stated that they would serve as subjects of discussion at the joint synod of bishops in 1972.

This synod has also given the Central Committee a plausible reason to postpone the next Catholic Congress that should take place in 1972.

To counter rumours and hopes that Catholic Congresses were antiquated and should therefore be completely abandoned, Albrecht Beckel, the President of the Central Committee, announced that preparations for the 1974 Catholic Congress had already begun.

Reinhold Noll

(Handblatt, 15 September 1970)

## Trier Congress shows Catholic Church in state of ferment

The Catholic Congress held in Essen in 1968 set a new yardstick for ecclesiastical gatherings in much the same way as the 1969 Evangelical Congress in Stuttgart.

There were more elements of truth, more concern with actual life and provocations were not scotched but were treated with both seriousness and humour by both organisers and participants.

This happened quite innocently. Participants had been partly prepared for this but both sides were then surprised at the results. Even though few people exerted themselves, they did eventually get to grips with the problems posed. The firm system of German Catholicism is obviously nearing its end.

Such a spontaneous confrontation could not be repeated. In theory a more mature, more objective discussion was possible, with more depth. But there were few signs that this could happen yet.

What was possible was an escalation — a sharper, more systematic and better prepared protest on the one side and a careful, overall, more or less clever defence from management. Would management be sufficiently able to stand up against opposition and integrate it into its ranks?

Throughout the world, especially in the Federal Republic, the Catholic Church is in a state of fermentation. Polarisation is becoming more pronounced. There has been no lack of conflict and controversy during the past two years.

This is true for the foundations of the

movement, the new parishioners' councils of various composition and of various relationship to priest and bishop.

This is true for the central structure, the critical groups of priests or laymen and their organised opponents. It is also true for the superstructure.

Little was seen of these disputes in Trier's Episcopal Palace and perhaps just as little in the faculties. But questions of celibacy, marital practice, hierarchical authority and many matters of doctrine, including the nature of God, are causing unrest among broad sections of the Church. Could the Church stand firm against all this? Would it try to appease?

Trier was a "small" Catholic Congress, not a "big" one. (The organisers alternate.) But even a small congress with the somewhat restricted central theme of "The Lord's Community" had no fewer than 27 working groups.

On the final Sunday believers flocked to the Congress. Many of the working groups were able to succeed because of their good preparation, their good participants and their good work.

But is that enough to advance Catholicism in the Federal Republic? At the moment it is going through a period of transition from a people's Church to a

diaconic Church, a Church serving the people of God and humanity.

Conflict, odious behaviour, protest, misunderstanding and attempts at manipulation by both sides must give way to objective discussion and Christian debate.

The old Catholic unity must give way to a new open, discriminating unity with fresh judgement and new tasks in a way that preserves the Truth.

The Trier Congress is also a rehearsal for the 1971 Ecumenical Whitsun Gathering. The Lord's Community exists where Jesus Christ is present through two or three people, or a hundred or a thousand, who are gathered together in His name.

It is a place of thanksgiving, a place of thought, rethinking and repentance. It is a place where the whole essence of the Church suffers and fights, prays and dwells in the spirit of thanksgiving and repentance when challenged by the temporal.

If this happened in Trier, as fragmentarily as is common among us humans and contemporaries, there is a better chance of the ecumenical gathering succeeding. It depends more on this than the efforts of the ecumenical group.

Walter Dirks

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 13 September 1970)



## LITERATURE

## Berlin is no loss to post-war writing

DO WRITERS NEED A NATIONAL POINT OF CONTACT?

For more than twenty years the Germans have been living in two German states. This is certainly no desirable state of affairs but it does have the advantage of being in congruence with reality.

To a great extent it also corresponds to the picture world opinion has formed of the Germans.

In these first few years of the seventies we are all basically saying goodbye to Bismarck's empire. Great things often happen quietly. Whether we are aware of it or not, the Reich of *Blut und Eisen*, blood and iron, is over.

We are bidding farewell to illusions, slowly breaking with views that we long cherished. At this moment of reorientation we should also consider one special problem connected with this - Berlin is no longer the capital of German literature.

I remember how painful that affected us at the time. At the beginning of the fifties we German intellectuals, regardless of political standpoint, all believed that there could not really be a vital, representative German literature without Berlin.

The dangers of a trend to provincialism were painted. We all believed that literature needed a metropolis to be significant. A glance across to France and Paris seemed to confirm this.

A look back to the role of Berlin in the twenties made this theory irrefutable. Everybody had their memories and pictures of the Prussian Academy of Arts, the Romanisches Café, the many publishing concerns, the hard years of conflict and the genius of Berlin's Jews.

Capital cities always present the right sociological conditions for a critical imagination. Important literature is always criticism - criticism of conditions in images and figures.

Today, twenty years on, this theory must be revised. We have to admit that out conjectures and fears of those times have not materialised.

At present we are experiencing in Germany the most unusual, perhaps unique situation of a literature of some standing existing even without a capital.

## No longer the centre

For more than twenty years Berlin has no longer been our political, social and intellectual centre and yet it cannot be said that post-war German literature has declined in importance.

This literature can, of course be criticised but it could never be described as provincial. Writing today is better and more artistic than in the much glorified twenties.

Perhaps the authors at that time had more to say. They championed political programmes and theories and agitated. But the treatment of language and the art of writing is certainly at a higher level today. The loss of Berlin has not reduced literary quality.

That is a surprising and remarkable phenomenon. People should not serve up patent explanations too soon. I must also stress that I am speaking as a born Berliner who still feels part of the city in spite of living so long in the Federal Republic.

There is therefore more than surprise in my words - there is also some grief, some disappointment and a twinge of pain. After all everybody likes to remain faithful to his home town.



I should like to acknowledge that this isolated and divided city, forced to exist under complicated and artificial conditions, is indispensable, essential and incomparable.

I should like to say that Berlin is needed, that literature cannot flourish without it. But when I am honest, sober and sceptical - all good Berlin virtues - I have to admit that it can. That's the terrible thing about it.

It is difficult to discover the reasons for this. I confess that they are all unable to convince me completely. It can be said that literary life has moved to Munich, but this just is not true on closer examination.

Post-war German literature has not been as seriously affected by the loss of Berlin as one might have thought. Our literature is respectable enough without a capital. Twenty years of post-war German literature provide enough examples of that.

There may be a lot of artists living in Munich, or at least people who call themselves artists. But judging from the few important literary works to come

from Munich in the past twenty years, there are not all that many.

Closer to the mark is the argument that the system of social communication has become so dense, perfect and complete because of technical developments that it does not really matter where anyone lives. Everybody is connected with everyone else. Television is one example.

But even the most perfect technology will never replace local colour, the feeling of the place, human proximity and conflict.

One thing is certain. The old concepts of the metropolis and the provinces as natural opposites are no longer valid. The view of society, reminiscent of Oswald Spengler, that the metropolis is the heart that pumps the blood and the provinces cultural backwoods eagerly and passively receiving this blood, is certainly out of date today.

Locality has become relatively unimportant in the age of technological super-organisation. The fact that a person is situated in Mainz, Baden-Baden or Gütersloh has little to do with what is called the era's spiritual climate. Culture can be everywhere. It is just as likely to be in Darmstadt as Berlin.

As far as literature is concerned, it can be seen that writers need a place to live, but that need not be the capital.

Heinrich Böll cannot be imagined with-

out Cologne but his wide readership, Eastern Europe and his popular success, Russia shows that he is depicting world.

Günter Grass wrote his best work in memory of his home town of Danzig. Up until the mid-sixties art lovers despised the mass production of works of art as opposed to the one and only genuine original, but now these feelings of scorn seem to have died down.

The workshop for graphic art has come to its own alongside the factory for mass-producing object art. Looking at those workshops where an artist watches and supervises the series production of the work he has created it must be admitted that the manufacturing procedure is every bit as responsibly handled and "authentic" as at a printing firm which is producing a series of art prints.

One such workshop is that attached to the Aleo Gallery in London. Worldwide acceptance of this new kind of art-for-all and the approval given it by artists who have "made it," have meant that mass-produced works of art, a branch of the world of arts that is right up to date with the technological age, has pushed aside the original intentions when it first began.

Series production of works of art was originally intended to produce cheap copies for collectors who could not afford an original of a work of art. But in fact as time has gone by and methods of production have improved, and as the mass-produced articles have gained ac-

ceptance, this sphere of the art world has come to be a type of art in its own right. It could mean that in time a new group of private collectors will spring up who turn their attention away from graphic art and concentrate far more on collecting the plastic arts.

A number of factors such as increased buying of *ars multiplica*, its triumphant entry into an increasing number of galleries and museums and the growing number of exhibitions of private collections which are quite happy to include "conveyor-belt" art must mean that prices for the better executed will rise.

The industrial aspect of mass-produced art with everything capable of being reproduced ad infinitum has not only become a large part of modern plastic art, but has also taken a firm place in graphic art as well. For graphic art to hold its own against the ready attractions of its three-dimensional cousin it too has had to "go out among the people."

It is not merely by chance that now that series produced works have gone up

one of the paintings on glass, created in 1925 and lent by the Städtisches Museum at Morsbroich Chateau. This is, so to speak, one representative of many such.

Werner Spies, an admirer and expert of Albers' works of art selected a great number of the works to go on exhibition in conjunction with the artist himself at his studio in New Haven.

The others paintings are loans from the New York Museum of Modern Art as well as from Dutch and German galleries. It is a striking fact that very few of Josef Albers' works are owned by German galleries and museums.

His pioneering work on visual concepts, which has had a profound effect on art in the twentieth century, was not recognised to any great extent in this country until recently when America saw the germination of the boom in Op-Art, kinetic art and Hard Edge painting.

One sure proof of this was seen at the *documenta IV* exhibition in Kassel in 1968. The exhibition was devoted largely to these movements in modern art and accordingly Josef Albers' works were given a special gallery of their own. Quite rightly so as he must be regarded as the mentor of these schools.

The organisers of the present exhibition in Düsseldorf have taken the basic disadvantage that the exhibition rooms in the Kunsthalle are designed for large-scale paintings and objects and turned it to their own and Albers' advantage.

His *Tribute to the Square* is multiplied on one of the massive walls. His series showing variations are crowded together on a wall so that all the variations can be viewed together and the visitors' eyes can produce their own variations on the varied themes. This acts as proof of Albers' theory that nothing provides an absolute and final solution. There are, he claims, only permanent changes. Partition walls divide the room and add an extra dimension, a scenic continuation of the geometric abstractions.

This exhibition succeeds in bringing out all the many aspects of Albers' works. In the more or less concrete pictures, which were quite possibly executed between

For many artists Josef Albers' *Huldigung ans Quadrat* (Tribute to the Square) has become a tribute to Josef Albers himself. The significance of the former Bauhaus Professor from Dessau and Berlin for Op-Art is as great as that of Marcel Duchamp for Pop-Art.

He is a father-figure of the modernists and two generations of artists have learnt from him to see colours a new way. Albers' *Interaction of Colours*, a textbook of the psychology of colours and of "visual training", which he has dedicated to his many thousands of disciples, has become a moving force in Optical Art and Hard Edge.

At present there is an exhibition of Albers' works at the Düsseldorf Kunst-halle. It gives a retrospective look at the works of this grand old artist, a German-American now aged 82. Albers himself has made an active contribution to the exhibition.

It gives art-lovers a good opportunity to rethink the important role of Josef Albers in the modern art world.

This retrospective look at Albers' works involves two hundred and sixty paintings, drawings, sketches and line drawings, all the distinct periods in the artist's creative life, starting with his early efforts dating from 1916, the series of line-cuts and wood-cuts entitled *Haus meiner Heimat*, and *Sandgruben* (House in my Home Country and Sandpits).

Also included are the works he created during his Bauhaus days and his most modern works, the series in red, *Homage to the Square*.

In fact this exhibition corresponds largely to the large illustrated volume of Albers' works prepared in honour of his eightieth birthday in 1968 by Eugen Gomringer. The choice of his works is almost the same.

The only omissions are a series of works executed in his Bauhaus days. These are the *Glasbilder* (Glass Paintings). The reason they were left out is self-evident - the risk of transporting them! Luckily the exhibition is able to include



Klaus Staemmler (Photo: Hilt)

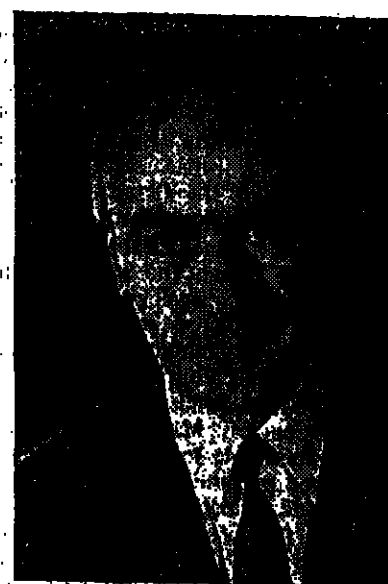
and literature of our Eastern neighbours becomes visible and fruitful as it is today because of the realisation that one of the causes of all historical mistakes is education, ignorance or misjudgement of reality, a propagandist manoeuvre or something similar.

An unquestionable argument against this follows: "The fact is that Germany has for centuries been one of the countries in the world most eager for translations. This interest is not a momentary fashion or a means to an end, artificially fostered by deceitful motives and, when possible, controlled by them."

Staemmler has registered an important moment in the relationship between the two countries: "The future effect of this will be that German readers get to know their neighbours better and will pick up books translated from Polish more often and with more interest. The supply is large enough."

And Staemmler and Dedeclus have done most to make this supply large enough.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 September 1970)



Karl Dedeclus

## Much Polish literature introduced to the West via German translations

Zbigniew Herbert, Marek Hlasko, Stanislaw Jerzy Lec, Iwaszkiewicz, Mrozek, Tadeusz, Nowakowski, Różewicz, Witkiewicz and Bruno Schulz are names that are in the main difficult to pronounce but they have long been known in this country.

These Polish authors and many of their colleagues first appeared in the Western world in translations originating from the Federal Republic. Klaus Staemmler deserves special praise for his work. He has now written about this in the current issue of *Monat* that deals with Poland - an *End to Prejudice*.

Staemmler shows that the Federal Republic can be described as Polish literature's gate to the West. Between 1945 and 1965 there were 153 translations in the Federal Republic. In the corres-

ponding period there were only 68 French translations of Polish works, sixty English and 96 Italian.

The lead is plain. A look at the famous names listed in the opening paragraph shows that there is quality as well as quantity.

This pace-making has chalked up a success. After the German translation of Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont's novel *The Peasants* it found enough favour to win the Nobel Prize.

The translation figures in Eastern Europe are, not surprisingly, higher. 347 works have been translated in the German Democratic Republic, against the Federal Republic figure of 153.

But Staemmler has told us that in Eastern Europe there is a greater proportion of nineteenth century literature than in the West where translations are usually restricted to post-war works.

The first wave of translations was set off by the temporary end of the Cold War in 1956. There was a decline in the mid-sixties but Staemmler says that it now seems to have picked up again. He should know, he is one of the most eager translators of Polish works.

That is also true of the second important translator, Karl Dedeclus, who, like Staemmler, is from Frankfurt.

Looking back over the history of Polish and German literature and its similarities, Dedeclus writes: "The Poles, with self-irony, have made up a proverb about themselves: 'Whatever one says about the Poles, it's true. A sadly ironic proverb could be made up for the Germans: 'Whatever the Germans begin, boomerangs against them.'"

Mistrust is common. The translators who want to counteract this are always coming across it. Dedeclus continues satirically, "When the interest in the art

## THINGS SEEN

## Mass-produced art remains too expensive for the masses

ceptance, this sphere of the art world has come to be a type of art in its own right.

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A number of factors such as increased buying of *ars multiplica*, its triumphant entry into an increasing number of galleries and museums and the growing number of exhibitions of private collections which are quite happy to include "conveyor-belt" art must mean that prices for the better executed will rise.

The industrial aspect of mass-produced art with everything capable of being reproduced ad infinitum has not only become a large part of modern plastic art, but has also taken a firm place in graphic art as well. For graphic art to hold its own against the ready attractions of its three-dimensional cousin it too has had to "go out among the people."

It is not merely by chance that now that series produced works have gone up

in people's estimation works of graphic art have broken the bounds of strictly limited printings.

Mass-produced prints have an advantage over lithographs and etchings in that they can be reproduced time and time again without loss of quality.

Latest developments show a rather paradoxical change in the function of series produced art. Large printings and unlimited editions are designed to break the clique of rich art-lovers who corner the market in master works, but the "socialising" of art for the masses is limited in that the prices demanded are often inflated.

For instance prints by Hundertwasser are issued in 10,000 copies yet still fetch 300 Marks and German galleries agree to this price (The Munich Leonhard Gallery's silk-screen print of *Good Morning City*).

Cullen in Berlin placed a half-page advert in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* of the joint Wewerka-Diter Rot

work known as *Maschinengraphik* for collectors to cut out and send to the artists to be signed for a fee of one hundred Marks.

This was intended mainly as a publicity stunt for a Wewerka and Rot exhibition opening in mid-September in Berlin.

The slogan "art for everyone", which cannot surely apply to works that cost more than one-hundred Marks is, now as ever, illusory.

One artdealer started off by making a loss, but managed to pull itself out of the bog by the hair by bowing to the latest accepted art convention of mass-production and found favour. It is the Heidelberg edition *tangente*.

Klaus Staack, head of the Heidelberg, concern, had been hard at work for five years and specialised in the sphere of political art. He managed to do good business with series of works by young artists which were put on offer at six month intervals.

There were several works by Otmar Alt, Peter Sorge, Werner Nöfer and Axel Knopp. All of their prints have an asking price of well under the hundred-Mark level.

Vostell, Dieter Rot, Bernard Schultze, Pfahler and Christo are in the group of artists who have "arrived" on this market.

Collectors who want to add to their collections on this market have to be quick. The more limited editions are quickly sold out. Most of the works appear in series of less than one hundred. After six months when the new series appears works remaining unsold from the previous series tend to become somewhat dearer.

About one year ago *tangente* produced a series that, despite its modest price, found little favour with collectors. The star piece of this collection was a zinc box covered with sulphur by Beuys, produced in an edition of two hundred. It is still available at its startling price of 1,100 Marks.

Other pieces from this collection are still available at their starting price, such as the plastic gnome covered in chocolate by Rot (320 Marks), *ein Atemobjekt* by Woseler (290 Marks), *ein Lichtobjekt* by Uecker (280 Marks) and a souvenir cathedral packed in plastic foil by Christo (110 Marks).

The gallery and supplier of editioned works of art based in Cologne and known as *Der Spiegel* has recently published a number of interesting works including a Max Ernst series on wood and a combination work of six silk-screen prints and a plaster of Paris sculpture by George Segal.

The total cost of the whole edition is 5,500 Marks including the six-piece series of works 62 by 83 centimetres in size and the *Sleeping Girl* fragment.

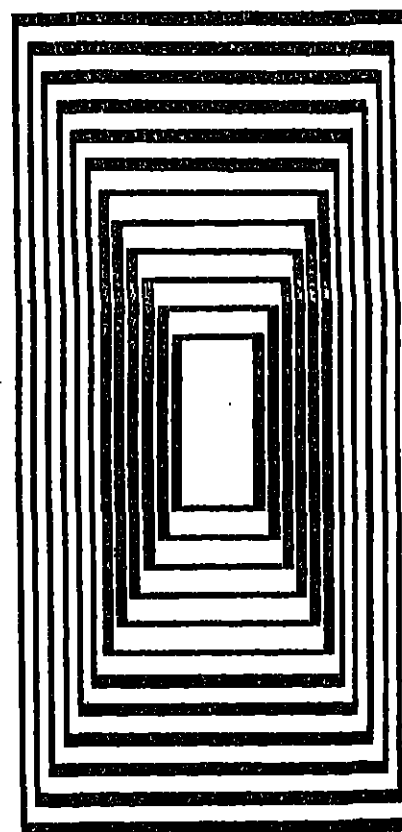
Cost of the individual prints is 650 Marks and the album is available for 3,300 Marks. The sculpture (an edition of 125) costs 2,500 Marks.

This series by Segal is far more subtle and characteristic than one issued by Aleo at the beginning of 1970 with the framed plaster of Paris torso entitled *Ghi on a chair* which, now costs 7,000 Marks.

Further offers in the *Spiegel* catalogue include the nine series prints by Rupprecht Geiger prefaced by Heissenbüttel (95 copies at 1,800 Marks), six series prints by Fruhtrunk (edition of 125 at 1,800 Marks), eight silk-screen prints in a cassette by Dieter Krieg (85 copies at 1,100 Marks).

Rosenbach editions do not, as their advertisement claims, "span the whole range of the art of our times". They have tried to bridge a gap between traditionally orientated offers (Bargheer's ten etchings *Klassische Stätten Italiens*, edition of forty at 980 Marks each), and the mystic colour of such as Calderara (series of prints in yellow, pink and blue, edition of twenty of each, at 120 Marks each).

Christian Herchenröder (Handelsblatt, 8 September 1970)



'Introitus' by Josef Albers (Photo: Katalog)

1915 and 1920 we can see the beginnings of his squares concept.

He creates a picture within a picture with several painted frames surrounding the central action of the picture.

This concept becomes far more intense in Josef Albers' later works. It is designed to stimulate the way the person looking at the painting views it, in that it challenges him to see it a different way.

Albers said: "When I paint I think and see colour, first and foremost colour not as an accompanying factor to shapes and forms, but as colour in itself, in lasting, enduring inward movement, not only in its interaction with the colours next to it and interdependence with surrounding colours but as aggression."

This is his colour dynamism. This colour dynamism makes up the "structural galaxy" of his graphic art form. The determining factor in these works is the area and volume of the illusory scaffolding of lines.

Barbara Cator (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 September 1970)



## ■ MEDICINE

## Automatic analysers give doctors the key to reliable diagnosis

It was five o'clock on an October afternoon when a thirteen-year-old boy was admitted to the casualty ward of a Paris hospital after an epileptic fit.

Hospital staff already knew the young patient with the hospital file number 12,508. He has had to be treated for these terrible fits every four or five months since he was eight.

In his case the fits can be traced to a genuine epilepsy — one that is inherited. The genetic side of this is still obscure.

A electrograph of the child's brain impulses shows that the rhythm is not completely normal. But there is no trace of the convulsion potential characteristic of epilepsy.

Despite poor school performances the boy has an above-average intelligence quotient.

All the usual modern medicaments and courses of treatment have been used to try and free the boy of his complaint — but without success.

This time the doctor on duty tries out something new on his patient. Since his last fit the hospital has been equipped with a sequential multiple analyser (SMA), extremely modern equipment that analyses automatically a person's blood and serum.

The equipment records 25 different pathological chemical values in the composition of the blood and checks abnormalities in the number and form of blood cells and discrepancies in protein remains.

Between one and, at most, three cubic centimetres of blood are taken from the patient as soon as possible. This quantity is enough for the quick test that gives an astonishingly informative picture of the patient's biochemistry.

The information given automatically by the analyser, within half an hour in the form of a curve on a graph should shame the doctors who have been treating this patient as an epileptic for the past five years. The analyser proved that this diagnosis was lamentably wrong!

Of the twelve measurements recorded by the graph two, the calcium and phosphate contents in the blood, showed abnormalities. There was not enough calcium but too much phosphate.

This showed that the fits could never

## Demand to permit abortion after a rape

Frau Emmy Diemer-Nicolaus, a Free Democrat member of the Bundestag, has demanded a change in the existing abortion law.

She says that the present situation under which abortion is allowed only when it is necessary to avoid any risk to the life or physical or mental health of the pregnant woman is not adequate.

The operation must also be allowed, she demands, when the pregnancy results from a criminal act. The pregnant woman should be allowed to make her own decision in a case such as this.

Frau Diemer-Nicolaus urged that advisory centres should be set up as a help for those women affected. These centres should give help involving finances, social welfare and family.

These centres should also give psychological care and make it plain to women that abortion is not a trifle, even from the medical point of view, but an operation that can have serious consequences under certain circumstances.

(Hannoversche Presse, 2 September 1970)



have been caused primarily by epilepsy but should probably be traced back to the underfunctioning of four tiny glands located in pairs on either side of the thyroid gland.

These lentil-sized glands control the organism's calcium and phosphate metabolism — a very important function. Their over-functioning can lead to complaints in bone development while their under-functioning — often inherited — is frequently linked with muscular spasms or even fatal heart spasms.

The doctors immediately treated their young patient with calcium, vitamin D and a preparation to lower the dangerously high phosphate level. The anti-epileptic treatment was gradually reduced — an immediate stop was not advisable as the spasm mechanisms in the central nervous system had grown used to it in the course of time.

What had originally been thought to be epileptic fits disappeared after a few months of the new treatment, the curve on the brain impulse graph steadied to a normal level and the young patient also made excellent progress in his school work.

The complaint described here in such detail bears the medical name hypoparathyroidism. Its biochemical character can easily be overlooked as it differs from that of a healthy person in two details only.

Many other complaints have considerably more complicated, though basically no less characteristic features with too much or too little glucose, urea, chloroform, chloride, sodium potassium, protein, phosphorus, the bile pigment bilirubin,

the transaminates so important for the metabolism of the liver and countless other chemical substances with extremely complicated names.

Can all these laboratory tests really be carried out within minutes on a patient who comes to a consultant or to a hospital because of some disorder or other or perhaps only for a general check-up?

Can even the most experienced doctor judge the medical importance of the thousands of possible combinations of levels that are either too high or too low?

To demand this would be comparable to looking at a complicated key and immediately stating what lock it fitted in a large town.

Indeed the graph of biochemical characteristics produced by the automatic analyser has a surprising resemblance to the teeth of a key to a modern safety lock.

It is therefore no wonder that the "teeth" of the graph produced by the sequential multiple analyser are fed into a computer whose much faster electronic eye can read the information and classify it in millionths of a second.

At the recent Therapy Congress in Karlsruhe doctors were able to see how equipment of this type functions. The equipment supplied by the Technicon firm was not only there for viewing — doctors could also practise on themselves!

It was the doctors' and not the patients' blood that ran in rich red streams in Karlsruhe!

At intervals of less than a minute the equipment sucked in the labelled blood samples. Five doctors and nurses kept watch over the machine which was carefully protected against germs by means of plexiglass.

The blood samples — separated from each other by air bubbles — ran continuously through the maze of superfine artificial tubes and at intervals tiny drops

were automatically forced into test tubes where reagents were added.

Continuing on their way, the samples pass through spectrophotometers, calorimeters, fluorimeters and countless other measuring instruments, an optical or electronic nature or based on atomic absorption.

The red stylus of the measuring apparatus slowly and faithfully records biochemical characteristics revealing the biochemical composition.

Technicon's SMA process is a technical toy but a bitter necessity in age when the numbering of laboratory tests on each hospital patient does every three years and when rising shortage of technical staff and the refined pharmaceutical products make the increasing number of problems for the medical care of the population.

In this age we have learnt that the problems can only be mastered on biochemical abnormalities, enzyme deficiencies, pathogenic dispositions and similar phenomena can be discovered and corrected as early as possible and at a stage where the patient does not yet complain of any discomfort.

An increasing number of surveys in recent years has shown that many people have biochemical irregularities without knowing it and fall ill as a result.

A survey on 60,000 people undertaken in the region of Varmland, Sweden, showed that only five per cent of the population were threatened by irregularities of this type.

But a later test, based on more facts and conducted by the Mount St. Hospital on 2,137 voluntary, "healthy" blood donors gave a figure of eight per cent.

The greater the number of different measurements taken, the better chance there is of coming across undiscovered complaints.

The special importance of the SMA system is that it enables not only more thorough, technically more accurate and speedier information on a patient's biochemistry but that it is also ten to twenty times cheaper.

A general examination to measure the 25 factors mentioned would cost at least 500 Marks under normal laboratory methods. The apparatus, that can also

Continued on page 9

## Diabetes centres aid pregnant women to bear healthy children

creasing contact with diabetic women who are pregnant.

A child developing in the womb of a diabetic mother is threatened by a number of complications by metabolic disorders, the low level of blood sugar, the inadequate purification of the mother's urine and vascular damage typical of diabetes.

There is often placental insufficiency, affecting the exchange of substances between mother and child. In cases of this type a Caesarian operation is necessary, though not until the 38th week if possible.

The Düsseldorf doctors' study plainly indicated the importance of starting treatment at an early enough stage. The majority of miscarriages occurred with patients who had not been previously treated in the centres.

The malformations of the heart or skeleton, occurring in 8.2 per cent of the 159 live births were mainly recorded among the children of mothers who had not been subject to intensive care.

The perinatal mortality figures among the 71 mothers with a well-controlled diabetes demonstrated best what can be achieved, by a good metabolic control. The 1.4 per cent rate lay below the 2.5 to

three per cent among mothers with a healthy metabolism.

The higher perinatal mortality figure of 5.6 per cent for pregnant women under intensive care can be explained by the fact that their metabolism could not always be completely stabilised despite the expert treatment given.

The mortality rate of the mothers themselves is astonishingly low at 0.6 per cent — only one death among the 168 diabetics of the 168 pregnancies treated.

Insulin must be used in the treatment of pregnant diabetics as the oral antidiabetic drugs do not release this hormone in sufficient quantities from the pancreas. During the pregnancy the mother needs more insulin.

An older patient who had already given birth to three dead children was able to bear a living child after switching to insulin and intensive care.

Pregnancies are not only threatened by the already diagnosed diabetes. When the diabetes has not produced any symptoms and has not been recognised it is just as dangerous. Early diagnosis of latent diabetes in pregnant women is therefore especially important.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 September 1970)

Fifty years ago, on 30 October 1920, the Emergency Association of German Scientists, today's Research Community, was founded in the Berlin State Library.

This is sufficient reason to pay close examination to the recently published report for 1969, especially the list of priorities to be taken up in a special programme that will in future include 74 points of main emphasis.

Some of the sixteen new points included reflect the scientific, technological, social and political problems that will be of decisive importance in the future.

One of these important new points is population geography. This is one of the key problems of the future in view of the rapid growth in the world's population, the migration from the country and

Continued from page 8

depressed areas and the increasing density of population in conurbations.

What are the results of the increasing depopulation of various areas? What are the critical densities of the various economic systems? What trends can be observed in the domestic migration to conurbations?

These are only some of the questions that concern researchers working in this branch. They will also try to improve

their methods and develop them further in order to come to grips with these problems.

Political, social and economic developments in Africa and Asia increase the urgency of other fields of proposed research. Material on the old civilisations in these areas must be secured.

Archaeologists, linguists, orientologists, theologians, geographers, musical ethnologists and other specialists are to collect information on a number of expeditions and bring to safety items that would otherwise be threatened with destruction.

Other priority projects are devoted to the most relevant present-day problems of chemistry. Chemical and industrial technology from space to reactor projects are working under extreme conditions to an ever-increasing extent.

But how does material act under extreme pressures and extreme temperatures? What molecular and atomic processes occur? Can it be used in the construction of high-temperature fuel cells?

Answers to these questions often depend on the development of new apparatus and its later use within the framework of a new priority programme.

In the field of organic chemistry the synthesis of macromolecular natural materials and biological substances is gaining in practical interest.

The synthesis of insulin, or its opposite, glucagon, or the artificial production of the polynucleotide that played a role in

## ■ WORLD OF LEARNING

## Research Community publishes 74-point list of priorities

deciphering the genetic code are only the beginnings of a course that might lead to the development of artificial genes. A new priority programme will also deal with these problems.

It is astounding that semi-conductor electronics has only just been included in the priority research programme. Perhaps this is due to the fact that industry has always concentrated on it.

University research is now to be encouraged so that industry will in future have enough new men with an expert training.

Can sound waves cause fatigue? This question is important for aeroplane construction. It is already an established fact unfortunately that sound waves in the form of noise can disturb human beings and cause fatigue.

In two other programmes it is the water not air that concerns scientists. They

plan to use mathematical and analogic techniques to solve the problem of hydrological construction.

A new hydrological atlas of the Federal Republic will help solve various questions of marine and canal economy.

The priority programme will also ensure that constructors no longer have to depend on chance solutions in future but will be able to find their solutions on the basis of computerised and calculated "intuition aids".

The formation of theory and development of methods in the field of linguistics will also be made easier in future with the help of a computer and data-processing equipment.

(DIE WELT, 5 September 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine  
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

## One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic. For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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## ■ AVIATION

## Millions poured into aircraft design

AVIATION INDUSTRY MUST STAND ON ITS OWN FEET

In days gone by names such as Junkers, Dornier, Messerschmitt and Heinkel were world-famous, symbols of the splendour and pioneer spirit of the German aircraft industry.

Even when the abbreviations Ju, Do, Me and He came to sound more foreboding — during the war — there could still be little doubt about the leading position occupied by German aero engineering.

From the end of the war until the early sixties a number of firms bearing these once-famous names continued to lead a dwarf vegetable existence, kept alive only by government grants.

Obstinate dwarfs they were too, basking in their former splendour and agreeing only after government pressure to set about merging into larger units and adapting financially and technologically to an age long since characterised by the gigantic features of the American and Soviet aerospace industries.

The key factor in the aviation industry in this country since the war has been its almost total dependence on Defence

Ministry contracts. In view of the starting point in 1945 this was, perhaps, inevitable.

By threatening financial consequences the government was, of course, able to insist on a minimum of mergers but the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

On the one hand protection from foreign competition was the death of any kind of commercial outlook, on the other sudden changes in military requirements caused order book gaps that just could not be filled elsewhere.

As recently as three years ago the entire industry was plagued by rumours of mass dismissals. And as manufacturers under licence, sub-contracts and components were the industry's bread and butter the initial prospects of independent development and comprehensive independent production programmes were severely limited.

These problems by no means only affected the people immediately concerned. The progress of the aerospace industry, a progress indicator par excellence, is of vital concern for all modern industrial countries.

The layman cannot even begin to imagine the extent of its fallout — its by-products for the economy and technological development as a whole. It is indirectly responsible not only for electronic data processing but also for many additions to the motor car, the washing machine and maybe even for the new synthetic material in the children's room.

The situation is now more stable, though by no means all question marks have been erased. The Federal government's annual report for 1968/69 was the first to contain an outline of projected expenditure for 1970 to 1975.

It provided for expenditure by the end of 1974 of roughly 11,670 million Marks on the aerospace industry: 9,160 million on military developments, 1,530 million on space research and 980 million on civil aviation research and development.

The goal is for the industry to participate in technically demanding and financially promising projects and so become less dependent on public money.

Optimistic forecasts are made regarding the number of people employed in the aerospace industry (at present 50,000 in this country as opposed to twice as many in France, three times as many in Britain and roughly 1,300,000 in the United States).

By the end of this five-year period production figures are to be far more substantial than beforehand, partly as a result of the initial run of short-haul VEF 614s, a largely German development, but mainly due to the Franco-Federal Republic A 300 Airbus, which as far as the industry in this country is concerned has meant the breakthrough to civilian production and international standards.

The large proportion of government expenditure destined for military use is also in line with comparable figures for other countries. It includes items that civil aviation would list as servicing and the like.

What is more, plans for the multi-combat aircraft (MRCA) have provided certain spin-off for the development of commercial short- or vertical take-off — a by-product by which the planners' great store.

An industry that has been responsible for pioneer work in the field objects the government having allocated so little towards civilian development.

The government, confronted by a number of uncertain factors, would well-advised to wait until next year before coming to a decision. In 1971 a mission will report to the government the prospects of civilian vertical take-off aircraft.

The importance that must be attached to the civilian wing of the industry is underlined by the expectation of a further employment gap in 1971 and 1972.

This recession will be caused by a phase-out of a number of military

Stöhr Stadt-Anzeiger

jects together with uncertainty about orders and expenditure cuts expected in the MRCA, for instance.

This is unfortunate and the industry is understandably upset by the idea, much though it is taken by the five-year development programme as a whole.

Even so, there can be no denying the truth of Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's rejoinder that the Ministry of Defence does not exist to ensure employment for an entire industry.

There will no doubt be discussion enough of the government's support for the establishment of two, at the most three, European concerns to compete with the American and Russian giants. The industry in this country is at least interested, though of course it may not have the last word.

There are a number of indications that the view current in the Ministry of Economic Affairs is the correct one. Either this country's aviation industry flourishes in international partnership or so the argument runs, it will hardly be worthy of the name. Uwe Engelbrecht.

(Köln Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 September 1970)

## Frankfurt listed high on world's busiest airports

Frankfurter  
Neue Presse

Following the annual general meeting of the holding company that operates Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport an enormous package of new plans, old figures, current and forthcoming projects and a variety of reports was made available to the press. The company reported on what happened in 1969, what has been going on in 1970 and what can be expected to happen in the next few years.

Airport director Dr Kurt Ivan Laun began by analyzing traffic statistics and announcing that last year's eight million-plus passengers put Frankfurt ahead of Tokyo and Detroit among the fifteen busiest commercial airports in the world.

He expected the 1970 figures to be between 9.2 and 9.4 million, or a further increase of fifteen to seventeen per cent.

Airport director Rudolf Lange dispelled misgivings that Frankfurt might as a result of the proliferation of intercontinental connections forfeit its position as the hub of domestic traffic, particularly now that Lufthansa plan to centre many domestic flights on Hanover.

"Despite rumours to the contrary," he commented, "we have enough space for additional domestic connecting flights at Rhine-Main." Lufthansa have no intention of cutting down on their connecting services to and from Frankfurt.

The largest present contributor to the growth in traffic is foreign traffic, in particular IT packages. Frankfurt is also gaining added importance as a catchment basin for international ad hoc charter traffic and US military charter flights, which between them accounted for roughly 1.3 million passengers during the year under review, putting Frankfurt ahead of Palma de Majorca, Gatwick and Copenhagen.

The exchanges of new flight rights with the United States has become more infrequent but changes in the timetable

are due mainly to additions to existing routes. In 1969 the number of flight movements increased by six per cent to 177,000, 81 per cent of which were regular flights.

Herr Lange made a more easily appreciable point when mentioning the time it takes to clean out a Jumbo jet. More than 360 ashtrays alone take 45 to fifty minutes. Ten cleaning operatives manage a Jumbo in an hour.

As soon as more jumbos arrive at Rhine-Main the 663 self-propelled vehicles, 1,921 trailers and airport equipment worth a total of 34.5 million Marks as of 1 August 1970 will be fully occupied in servicing the customers.

In summer 1971 TWA fly a Boeing 747 to Frankfurt, Lufthansa inaugurate a Jumbo run to Tokyo and Condor fly Jumbo to Majorca. Starting this winter Lufthansa run a daily flight to Hamburg to give the North German port a Jumbo link with New York.

Board director Erich Becker dealt in detail with the new Western terminal. Although the project was costed at 650 million Marks in 1969 a present estimate is that 725 million will be needed.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 September 1970)

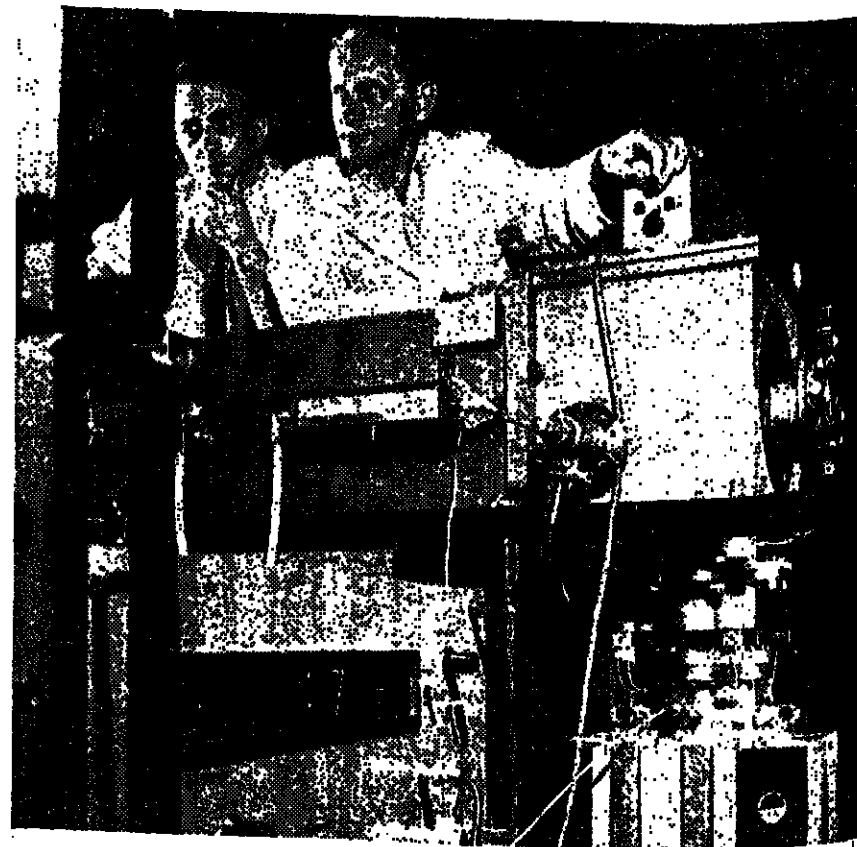
## Hotel rooms booked by computer

Express Reservations Space Bank, an American Express subsidiary that has just opened in Frankfurt, expects electronic worldwide reservation of hotel accommodation to catch on fast.

At present 55 hotels in this country and 2,250 all over the world are linked to the system. A further fifty in this country will join them in the coming months.

The main users of this reservation system, which according to manager Peter H. Eberschweiler cost seventy million dollars to develop, are still businessmen but it is hoped that travel and tourist agencies will soon follow suit.

(DIE WELT, 8 September 1970)



## The world's most accurate clock

The world's most accurate clock, a nuclear timepiece in Brunswick, loses or gains a mere second in 100,000 years. This precision has made possible a more accurate definition of the second: the length of time it takes caesium atoms to oscillate 9,192,631,770 times.

(Photo: Siemens)

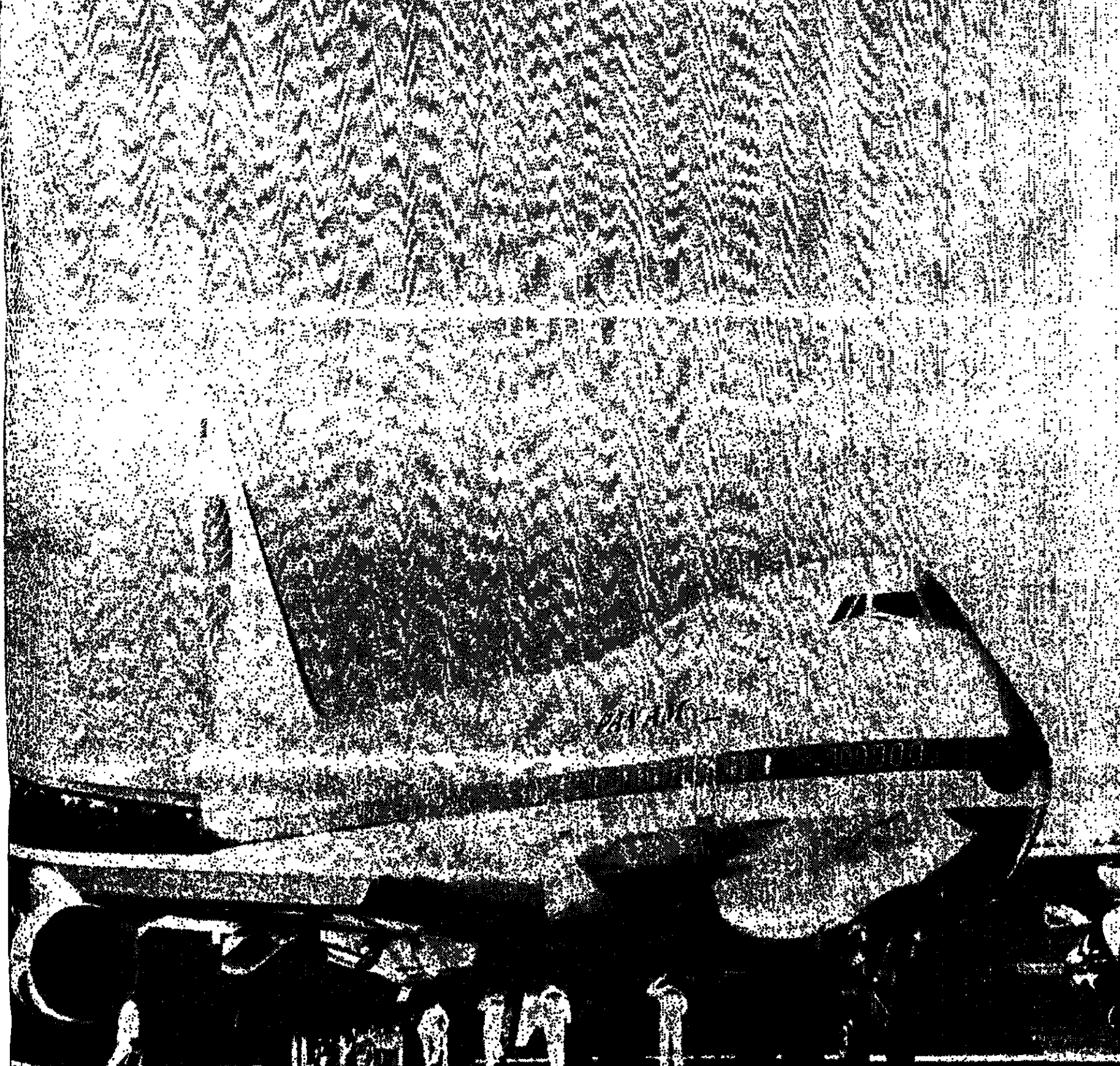
## Welcome to the big time.

The world's first 747s are flying the world's most experienced airline. All the way to the U. S. A. from London or Frankfurt or Paris or Tokyo. And between Hawaii and California. You're welcome to join in the fun on the plane where the big thing is comfort.

With two aisles throughout. A double-deck section up front, complete with upstairs lounge, that's in a First Class by itself. And three (count 'em) living-room-size economy sections. Each with its own galley, movie system and full complement of hostesses. And for all that, it won't cost a penny more than ordinary planes. Tell your Pan Am Travel Agent you want to fly the plane that's a ship, the ship that's a plane. On the airline that makes the going great. You'll get a warm welcome.

Pan Am's 747

The plane with all the room in the world.



Handwritten text in a box: 10/10/70



## TOURISM

## Imaginative efforts to increase this country's tourist industry

Holidaymakers from the Federal Republic were by no means stingy this year, at least not those who took their holidays abroad. According to figures prepared by the Bayerische Vereinsbank money spent on holidays abroad was 25 per cent more than in the previous year, approximately 10 thousand million Marks in all.

This gives a sort of 'tourist deficit' because foreign tourists visiting this country only brought with them approximately four thousand million Marks. But this 'deficit' is not a cause of alarm. Like other major industrial countries such as the United States, we have learned in the course of the past ten years that the balance between travellers who bring money in and the recipient country's payments out is passive during a travel boom, and that this balance does nothing but grow greater.

However, a by-product of this situation is that countries who take in the Marks that tourists from this country spend on their holidays abroad enable the receiving

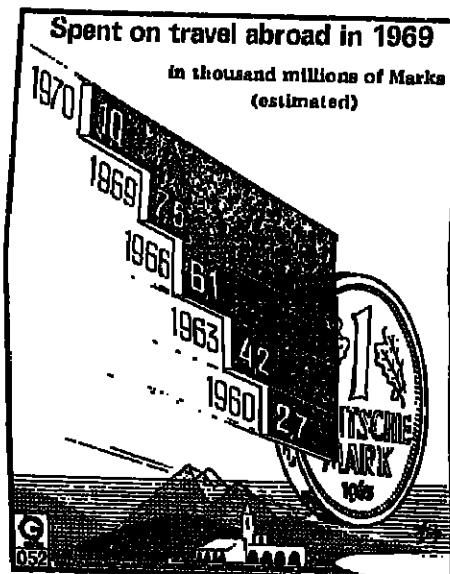


From this brochure a lesson has been learned rather late, but nevertheless learned. Tourist advertising does not have to be full of pretty pictures and disfigured with text. The brochure is best devised to serve the interests of the country's image. American travel agents and tourists alike favour information that is clear and precise, and particularly Americans who group together for 'package tours'.

They like to have all-inclusive trips along the Rhine, a tourist attraction that comes at the top of the list of attractions this country has to offer, according to the Federal Republic central tourist office. They like to have concise details of opportunities to visit the royal castles of southern Germany (the second most popular tourist attraction) and the Alps.

As the Sales Guide is the first attempt to tackle the American tourist market with any degree of intensity, it has been most essential that material provided should be something different. Whereas before information was rather vague there is now an accent on routes and costs in dollars and Marks. Complicated layouts and typographical tricks have been eschewed in the Guide.

"The increasing competition in the tourist business calls for new lines of advertising," a spokesman for the Federal Republic central tourist office said. Efforts in North America are to be re-constructed. New York is to be made the centre for information, sales efforts and public relations.



Holidaymakers are taking vast sums out of the country to pay for their pleasures. The flow of cash abroad has been increasing steadily and will reach an all time record in 1970 when it is expected that ten thousand million Marks will flow abroad.

country to buy more of this country's products and manufactures.

Nevertheless we cannot look upon this tourist imbalance without concern.

This country has already made a formidable start in the race to attract tourists and offer favourable tourist facilities. And this start has been made in the country where the tourist trade is most competitive - America.

A 96-page brochure, hot off the presses, has been sent to America for distribution, and it is hoped that it will next year do much to attract American tourists in their crowds not only to visit 'Romantic Germany' but also come to discover the modern aspects of this country, not only to come a stay at a farm in Holstein and enjoy rustic pleasures but also to visit upper Bavaria and taste the exhilaration of fresh mountain air.

For the first time in America the Federal Republic central tourist office (DZF) has sent out direct sales publicity with this brochure, entitled 'Sales Guide to Germany'. This guide is not full of the usual coloured pictures showing romantic views of Rothenburg ob der Tauber or bikini-clad German girls romping along the Rhine, but a hard-selling manual for American travel agents trying to attract tourist business to this country.

Most European countries concentrate their tourist efforts on the American market. Many developing countries use dollars earned from tourism to build up their economic infrastructure.

Most of the countries in the sun of Europe have inexpensive prices to offer as a tourist attraction and they have had an image of a major tourist attraction for some time.

This country's tourist executives have for some time been trying to put over the idea that the Federal Republic is a country with thousands of possibilities. This policy has obviously been successful with the Americans.

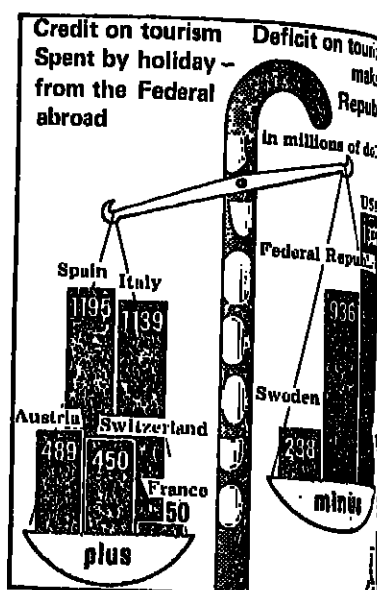
In 1969 as many as 1.3 million Americans visited this country, a 17 per cent increase on the previous year's figure. They lead the statistics for overnight stays in this country. But this country only comes third as their most favoured holiday country in Europe.

The new wind that has blown through the offices of the Federal Republic's central tourist office began when Günther Späzler, from the Hesse Federal State government, took over the leadership of this organisation. He brought with him new ideas, he introduced market analyses and new approaches to the market.

He gave this country a refurbished image and put efforts on the optimistic rails they are now travelling along.

Hoteliers and travel agents have been most aware that in the last few years tourism to this country has changed and that much red tape that used to encumber efforts has been cut.

One campaign mounted by the Federal Republic central tourist office, entitled "The Good Neighbour Campaign" suc-



This diagram shows that Italy and France earn most from the holiday trade, but tourist income is balanced against the deficit that goes out of the country for holiday purposes. America and the Federal Republic are clearly in the red in this way.

cessfully attracted to this country's year over a million Dutch visitors, a statistical increase of overnight stays more than two million.

The problem that the DZF has had to face, a problem that confronts most of the organisations dealing with tourism, has been a lack of funds. But the DZF has been able to report recently that its financial position has been made in the government's medium-term financial planning agency. By 1973 the allocation for advertising for the tourist office will be increased over the present figure by 15 per cent.

A spokesman for the Federal Republic central tourist office said: "Now we no longer need to make advertising efforts as until now, with limited cash. We are now able to offer tourist attractions to this country of adventure with considerable more freedom than before."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 September 1970)

## Rumpus at the Olympics - but now all runs smoothly

tary-general soon after taking over the appointment.

But Herbert Kunze stayed in his job and Carl Mertz, 62, took up his appointment and liked it so much that he married the head of a Munich firm of interior decorators.

Carl Mertz has adopted as his motto for the Olympics "Let's concentrate" and with that goes a concept of architectural splendour and rustic beauty. But in all the euphoria of the Olympic building programme it is often forgotten that the construction costs over the last three years have increased by 800 million Marks, according to recent estimates. The total cost is now 1.15 thousand million Marks.

The figure of 400 million Marks that was banded about in 1966 convinced no one. Present estimates of the costs of the Games are 1.5 thousand million Marks, although pessimistic voices claim that the total cost will be in the region of 1.7 thousand million Marks.

The cost of the Olympics will be borne in the main by the sale of tickets, 85 per cent, and the residue will come from the sale of television rights (ABC of America alone are paying 54 million Marks) the Olympics' lottery, advertising concessions and various other subsidiary sources. The tax payer, of course, will also make a contribution.

An important source of income for the Olympics organisation is the use of Olympic themes on such articles as track

suits, champagne glasses, cushions, postcards, handkerchiefs, and many other souvenirs. Advertisements for the Olympics lottery appear in chemists shops, advertisements for alcoholic drinks and even women's underclothing. The Mayor of Munich, Dr Vogel, has for some time been seen on official occasions wearing a tie bearing the Olympics motif.

The Olympics press officer, bearded Hans Klein, 39, who once worked in a diplomatic service, always exudes an air of optimism. Herbert Kunze says: "The roughest patches lie behind us now. We no longer have any planning problems. Our problems are now all concentrated on being ready for the great day."

In a way the 'little Olympics' has already begun because building works from 23 nations, Ghana, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Sweden, Senegal and Taiwan are already busy there.

Technicians put a wet towel on the enthusiasm of animal lovers when last week, after the first pylon had been erected that would support the tent-like roof they said that the flight of doves that had been planned on the opening day would have to be cancelled. The reasons for this prohibition were that they feared the birds' droppings would cause annoyance to the spectators below.

Two years from now the opening of the Olympics, then, will be only announced by television, radio and the press and not with a soaring flight of peace doves.

(VORWÄRTS, 3 September 1970)

## SPORT

## Uwe Seeler has played his last international

NATION HONOURS HIM WITH THE ORDER OF MERIT

An extraordinary sportsman made the football international between this country and Hungary in Nuremberg on 9 September an out-of-the-ordinary event. Uwe Seeler broke his last record and took his final bow as an international player. It was the 33-year-old Hamburg forward's seventy-second cap, a number unequalled by any of the 591 footballers who have played for their country since 1908 one cap more than Paul Janes of Düsseldorf, who netted 71 caps in the lead of international encounters between 1932 and 1942.

Uwe Seeler has decided to call it a day as far as his international career is

## The terraces will no longer echo with Uwe! Uwe!

Allowing himself to be divested of the Federal Order of Merit he had just been awarded (it would only have got in his way on the football field) Uwe Seeler played against Hungary for his seventy-second and last cap.

Everyone will miss him. His team-mates will miss their captain of old. The fans on the terraces will miss him because, apart perhaps from Libuda, there is hardly a name on the team-list that is so suited for giving the team on as "Uwe!"

His departure will leave sports journalists short of a number of epithets coined to describe his feats. He was often



described as the tank tearing a gap in the enemy lines, or to use a more peaceful comparison, the engine that will not be broken, the locomotive and the steam-roller.

His headers were praised in lyrical terms, not to mention his own specialty, a kick forwards over his head that left him flat on his back pointing in the direction of the opposing goal.

Maybe this kick should be named after him, as is the practice in ice skating. "And now Beckenbauer tries an Uwe..."

Sports doctors will miss his spring joints and the thought they used to devote to the relationship between his body weight and the height he could jump.

Newspaper editors will miss him because his name was so short. They will be a long time waiting for another man with a name so short as to fit into any headline without difficulty.

This country's honours list is unimaginative. In England he would have been knighted. It would now be Sir Uwe and Lady Seeler.

(Handelsblatt, 11 September 1970)



concerned in order not to have business, club and international considerations clash.

At his age he has to keep one eye on the future and Seeler feels that this future is his career as a sportswear dealer.

He plans to continue playing for his club but intends to incorporate in his new contract at the beginning of next season a clause enabling him to retire altogether whenever he wants to.

This country's football idol has never been prone to vanity but he is sufficiently aware of his worth to be determined never to be laughed off the field as an old man.

In the sporting hall of fame Uwe Seeler will continue for years and maybe decades to come to rank alongside former world heavyweight boxing champion Max Schmeling, who is 65 this month.

The two men have much in common. Both gave of their best in their respective sports, both were fighters worthy of emulation and neither have ever been mixed up in scandals.

Both had international star qualities without the slightest trace of the whims and fancies of a star.

Not three weeks before his death Jochen Rindt told our correspondent that he had to drive like a computer, which was no doubt intended to convey the impression that he drove as faultlessly as a computer could be expected to. "Ace drivers make no mistakes," he said, "the risk is that of a technical hitch."

Self-assured though the words may sound they were a matter of course coming from the lips of 28-year-old Austrian grand prix driver Jochen Rindt. His death at Monza after a campaign



Uwe Seeler is a model citizen and husband and father and lives with his wife and three daughters in a bungalow earned on the strength of his ability, by the sweat of his brow and by virtue of loyalty to his club, Hamburg Sport-Verein.

Seeler might have been a millionaire in Italy ten years ago but ex-national trainer Sepp Herberger smoothed his professional path in this country and Uwe, a Hamburger born and bred, was more than happy to stay in his home town.

In the comings and goings of footballers today Uwe Seeler is a fixed star. He is as much part of Hamburg as the Alster lake in the centre of the city and the Michel, a church tower that is one of the first landmarks seen by sailors as they come up the Elbe.

## True national team man

Yet he is equally part and parcel of the national team. Now that he has retired to become Hon. Captain alongside Fritz Walter, captain of the 1954 World Cup winning team in Bern, cries of "Uwe, Uwe!" from the terraces will doubtless continue without him.

First heard at the 1958 World Cup in Sweden, then in Chile, England and Mexico, the war cry that has accompanied

## Greater safety measures for racing drivers should be imposed

designed to boost racing safety raises the question as to whether motor racing should be allowed to continue as it is at present.

Technical hitch, to use Rindt's term, is too general an expression. How can they fail to occur when every surplus ounce is trimmed off Formula 1 cars and lightweight construction taken to extremes?

It is not yet clear whether a wheel worked loose or his brakes blocked. The very least that can be expected of racing car designers is that they are capable of designing wheels that stay on the axle and electronic devices exist that automatically prevent brakes from blocking should the driver put his foot down on the brake pedal too hard.

In neither instance can Rindt himself be blamed. Since the first deaths on the racetrack the stereotype excuse for gory occasions such as these has been that racing benefits automobile construction as a whole.

The opposite seems here to have been the case. Inventions that increase road

safety seem deliberately to have been ignored because they would have increased the Formula 1's weight by an ounce or two. The customary excuses could not sound more absurd.

There is little point in wondering whether motor racing should be banned. Meetings will continue to be held and participants will continue to die a racer's death. The question is: must they die because of dubious construction?

When tyres grew continually thinner and kept on bursting at major meetings manufacturers agreed on a minimum thickness. It is far more difficult to reach agreement on design features but an attempt ought nonetheless to be made to draw up minimum safety requirements.

If manufacturers themselves fail to grasp the initiative the authorities should take a hand and force them to act by threatening to ban meetings.

Provided no one equals the world championship points he had notched up prior to his death (and no one is likely to) next season's reigning world champion will be a corpse. There is little that could be more macabre.

Hermann Laupien

(Handelsblatt, 8 September 1970)



Uwe Seeler  
(Photo: Nordbild)

this country on its road to international success will continue to echo round the grounds when the crowd wants the team to give of its all.

Uwe Seeler is the embodiment of football, a centre-forward with a sure instinct for a goal and the determination to score them - hundreds of them, and many without parallel.

In Uwe Seeler the national team has also lost a captain whose hard work was exemplary in Mexico as in years gone by, a man who could be difficult because he continually demanded more of his team-mates but at the same time a man who was always ready to give of his own best.

Karl-Heinz Cammann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 September 1970)

Jochen Rindt, the golden boy of racing

(Photo: Schirmer)

Aden	BA \$ 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1.00	Indonesia	Rp. 12.00	Malew	M. \$ 0.40	Paraguay	G. 15.00	Sudan	PT 5.00
Algeria	Al 10.00	Congo (Brazzaville)	C.F.C.A. 30.00	Iran	FF 0.00	Malaysia	M. \$ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	S. \$ 0.50
Angola	Ang. 1.00	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.00	Iraq	I.R. 10.00	Mexico	M. \$ 0.40	Philippines	P. Phil 0.50	Tanzania	TZ 0.25
Argentina	Arg. 1.00	Cuba	C. 0.50	Israel	Il. 1.00	Morocco	M. \$ 0.40	Poland	Pol. 1.00	Thailand	Th. 1.00
Australia	Aus. 1.00	Cyprus	C. 0.50	Italy	It. 1.00	Mozambique	M. \$ 0.40	Portugal	Port. 1.00	Togo	T. 1.00
Austria	Aus. 1.00	Czechoslovakia	Cz. 0.50	Jamaica	J. 1.00	Nepal	N. 1.00	Rhodesia	R. 1.00	Turkey	T. 1.00
Belgium	Bel. 1.00	Dahomey	D. 0.50	Ivory Coast	I. 1.00	Netherlands	N. 1.00	Romania	R. 1.00	Tunisia	T. 1.00
Bolivia	B. 1.00	Denmark	D. 0.50	Kenya	K. 1.00	Netherlands Antilles	N.A. 1.00	Russia	R. 1.00	Uganda	U. 1.00
Brazil	B. 1.00	Dom. Rep.	D.R. 0.50	Laos	L. 1.00	New Zealand	N.Z. 1.00	Sweden	S. 1.00	USA	US 1.00
Burundi	B. 1.00	Ecuador	E. 0.50	Libya	L. 1.00	Nicaragua	N. 1.00	Switzerland	S. 1.00	USSR	USSR 1.00
Cameroon	C. 1.00	El Salvador	E.S. 0.50	Luxembourg	L. 1.00	Niger	N. 1.00	Sweden	S. 1.00	Venezuela	V. 1.00
Canada	C. 1.00	Ethiopia	E. 0.50	Madagascar	M. 1.00	Nigeria	N. 1.00	South Africa	S.A. 1.00	Zambia	Z. 1.00
Chad	Ch. 1.00	Fiji	F. 0.50			Norway	N. 1.00	South Korea	S.K. 1.00		
Chile	Ch. 0.50	Finland	F. 0.50			Pakistan	P. 1.00	S. Viet Nam	S.V.N. 1.00		